

## RUSSIANS IN RETREAT AFTER GERMANS GAIN ON ENEMY'S CENTER

First Step of Emperor Nicholas Is General Retirement to Pick Strong Position Before Advancing Teutons.

## KIEFF ORDERED EVACUATED

Number of Institutions Already Withdrawn—Collections of Valuables Taken to Place of Safety—Germans in West Gain by Gas and Fire Attack.

London, Sept. 10.—The first move of the czar since assuming direct command of the Russian armies has been to order a general retirement along a greater portion of the front, according to official news reaching London from Petrograd today.

This retirement, which is being made slowly and in perfect order, looks to the occupation of the stronger positions and apparently was made necessary by the success of the German center in pressing more deeply into the Russian front than had been expected.

With the news from Petrograd of the czar's strategic retirement, advice received from Vienna tell of Austro-German advance on the fortress of Roumo, the last of the strongholds still held by the Russians.

Overshadowing this local success of the Teutons, however, is the semi-official news from Petrograd that the Austro-German aggression in the south is viewed so seriously by Russian military authorities that a partial evacuation of Kieff has been ordered.

Already it is stated a number of institutions and collections of valuables have been removed, the army authorities considering such a move expedient in that it would lighten their task in case a Teuton advance should menace the city seriously.

## HINDENBURG APPARENTLY AT STANDSTILL.

The Germans claim progress on the greater part of the front, but their gains have been for the most part small and all the actions reported have been almost purely local in character.

Hindenburg appears to be at a complete standstill on the Dvina, his forces reporting the capture of only 100 prisoners in a day's fighting. Further south in the region east of Grodno other armies of this group have achieved a success in storming the Klesch Heights, near Skid.

## GERMANS GAIN WITH GAS AND FIRE.

With a terrific artillery duel raging on every mile of the western battle front from the sea to the Vosges, the Germans during the past twenty-four hours have launched in the Argonne and in the Vosges a series of attacks which, for ferocity and for the wide variety of engines of warfare employed surpass any previous effort on either of the major fronts.

Asphyxiating shells, bombs, grenades of all descriptions, burning liquid, artillery of every caliber and mining operations all contributed to what in the climax of the action meant victory for the moment at least—for the storming infantry forces armed with rifles and bayonet.

But everywhere these attempts to batter the French defenses proved futile except in the Vosges, where, attacking the French trenches from Lingepf to Harenkopf, using asphyxiating shells, a

temporary foothold was gained by the Germans and at Schattemannele, where the French were forced to evacuate an advanced trench before a gigantic flame of burning liquid. Trenches held by the French on Hartmannswiller-Kopf were taken by storm by German forces, but were regained by a counter-attack by night.

West of Souchez, scene of a bitterly contested battle for possession of the graveyard some weeks ago, the German report states, a French trench was captured and every occupant fell at the point of the bayonet.

In the Argonne the crown prince's army has resumed its attack, but bomb and grenade fighting, following the furious bombardment with heavy caliber guns against the Valley of Fontaine aux Charnes and the Harzeze-St. Hubert road, failed to net the Germans any gain.

## John Wanamaker, Jr., Named In Breach of Promise Suit

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Sept. 10.—John Wanamaker, Jr., son of Rodman Wanamaker, and grandson of John Wanamaker, merchant prince of Philadelphia, and former Postmaster General, has been named as defendant in a breach of promise suit.

Miss Lucile Storer, of this city, is plaintiff. This fact became known today when Henry A. Wise, counsel for Wanamaker, moved in the Supreme Court for the transfer of the action from the State to the United States Court.

The papers filed show the defendant was served with the summons and complaint last July as he was about to return to England. He had come to New York on June 25, braving the submarines, to attend the wedding of his sister, Mary Louise, to Gurnee Munn.

Little could be learned today concerning Miss Storer. H. M. D. Connelly, her lawyer, said he did not wish to make a statement until he had consulted her. He said he had seen her only once before the action was started, but was then convinced she had a just claim against the young Philadelphia.

Miss Storer alleges Wanamaker began to court her in the spring of 1912. She says he promised them to marry her within a reasonable time, and she relied implicitly on him. He continued his attentions, she sets forth, until late in 1914, and then informed her he did not intend to marry her.

Attorney Wise stated tonight that his client will file a general denial of Miss Storer's allegations. The lawyer said his client was 21, a Princeton student when he met Miss Storer, and had accompanied her to places of amusement. He denied he had ever asked her to be his wife.

Continuing, the note expresses regret that, for the reasons stated, acceptance of the pan-American delegates' invitation to a peace party would be impossible. It adds, that, appreciating the friendly spirit which animates the conference and in a desire to reciprocate in kind, he extends to the delegates, or a committee to be appointed by them, a counter-invitation "to attend a meeting with him which might be held on one of the frontier towns of the Rio Grande occupied by his forces" to consider Mexican problems from an international viewpoint, with the object that if the conference consider that Carranza "maintains a de facto government in the republic with all the attributes necessary for recognition as such, that you recommend to your respective governments that it be so realized, thus establishing once more bonds of friendship between the people and the governments of your excellencies, the Mexican people and the Mexican government."

(Signed) "JESUS ACUNA."

**COOL BREEZES AHEAD.**  
Weather Bureau Indicates Heat Wave May Be Broken.  
There was little relief yesterday from the wave of heat which has hovered over Washington for the last week. The Weather Bureau promises fair weather and cool breezes tomorrow.

One case of heat prostration reported yesterday was that of John Burton, colored, 45 years old, of 48 Locust street southwest. He was taken to Freedmen's Hospital and after treatment was sent home.

**Mountaineers Kill Two Men.**  
Lexington, Ky., Sept. 10.—Charles Ahers and John Newsum were killed by a gang of mountaineers who attacked the Ahers home in Floyd County today. More than 100 shots were fired, most of them by the assailants.

## CARRANZA REPLY HITS PEACE PLEA

First Chief Resents Interference and Rejects Pan-American Proposal.

## ANSWER IS DELIVERED

Note Says "Reactionary" Faction Has Been Shattered and Most of Its Territory Lost.

Vera Cruz, Sept. 10.—First Chief Carranza, in his reply to the pan-American note delivered on August 17 inviting him to participate in a conference of the leaders of the various factions in Mexico in an endeavor to re-establish peace in this republic, declines to consider this proposal and politely resents interference by other nations in the internal affairs.

His reply was handed to John R. Silliman, personal representative here of President Wilson, today.

It bears the signature of Foreign Minister Acuna and is addressed to the signatory diplomats, including Secretary Lansing and his Latin-American conferees.

**Objects to Interference.**  
The reply relates that Carranza "can not consent that the interior affairs be handled by mediation or by any initiative of any foreign government."

"The first chief bears the immense responsibility of bringing to realization the national ambitions of the people, and he cannot, through any dealings, endanger the fate of the country, nor permit enemies of the cause which he represents to participate directly in the government."

The note says that the first chief does not believe it just nor wise to bring to naught the results of the blood spilled on the republic's soil by following the course courteously and disinterestedly indicated to him, but which he considers erroneous in the light of the teachings of his own experience.

The note reviews the history of revolutions from that instituted by Francisco I. Madero, and culminating in Carranza's inauguration of a movement "to liberate the people from the hated dictatorship of the usurper (Victoriano Huerta)."

## Claims Most of Mexico.

Introducing his claim that the Carranza forces now control the greater part of the Mexican territory, the reply of the first chief says:

"The strife now draws to a close. The reactionary faction, wholly shattered, seeks refuge on the northern frontier, retaining possession only of the state of Chihuahua, a small portion of the state of Sonora, and, in the central portion, the state of Morelos, which shortly will be occupied by the constitutional forces."

"From the foregoing I have no doubt your excellencies will be wholly convinced that upon entering into an agreement with the conquered factions the first chief would renounce not only the victory gained at the cost of a great sacrifice, but also the chieftaincy of the constitutional army and the executive power of the nation, thus breaking faith with the people and violating the confidence reposed in him by the army and the nation."

## Suggests Compromise Plan.

"Moreover, your excellencies should remember that the longing for liberty and the enjoyment of democracy by this people is entirely legitimate, and that no one has the right to impede their enjoyment of these at no far-distant date—as a reward for their grievous struggle."

Continuing, the note expresses regret that, for the reasons stated, acceptance of the pan-American delegates' invitation to a peace party would be impossible. It adds, that, appreciating the friendly spirit which animates the conference and in a desire to reciprocate in kind, he extends to the delegates, or a committee to be appointed by them, a counter-invitation "to attend a meeting with him which might be held on one of the frontier towns of the Rio Grande occupied by his forces" to consider Mexican problems from an international viewpoint, with the object that if the conference consider that Carranza "maintains a de facto government in the republic with all the attributes necessary for recognition as such, that you recommend to your respective governments that it be so realized, thus establishing once more bonds of friendship between the people and the governments of your excellencies, the Mexican people and the Mexican government."

(Signed) "JESUS ACUNA."

## COOL BREEZES AHEAD.

Weather Bureau Indicates Heat Wave May Be Broken.  
There was little relief yesterday from the wave of heat which has hovered over Washington for the last week. The Weather Bureau promises fair weather and cool breezes tomorrow.

One case of heat prostration reported yesterday was that of John Burton, colored, 45 years old, of 48 Locust street southwest. He was taken to Freedmen's Hospital and after treatment was sent home.

**Mountaineers Kill Two Men.**  
Lexington, Ky., Sept. 10.—Charles Ahers and John Newsum were killed by a gang of mountaineers who attacked the Ahers home in Floyd County today. More than 100 shots were fired, most of them by the assailants.

## Financiers of Europe Meet N. Y. Bankers to Swing Loan

Flotation to Help Allies Carry on War Will Be Between \$500,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000—First Taken at Meeting Held at Library of J. P. Morgan.

By B. C. FORBES.

New York, Sept. 10.—The joint Anglo-French mission at the dinner tendered them tonight at the Metropolitan Club by J. P. Morgan informed America's bankers, somewhat to their astonishment, "we want every dollar of assistance you can give us."

Before the war ends—the visitors do not expect it to end for a long, long time—the allies may have raised over \$1,000,000,000 here, or, say, half as much as we owe Britain and France on American securities.

I am able to give this exclusive statement by one of the members of the commission:

"We want a very large amount—virtually all we can get. We have abundant means of providing security for advances made. We could, if insisted upon, send 100,000,000 pounds (\$500,000,000) of gold, but, of course, we do not want to have to ship any such amount."

World interest in the financial end of the war centered today behind the white marble walls of the famous library of J. P. Morgan in East Thirty-sixth street, near Madison avenue. There the Anglo-French finance and credit commission, which arrived in this country early in the day on board the Lapland to raise a loan of between \$500,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000, met the American leaders of finance.

It was the first step toward establishing an entente cordiale between commissioners and the leading bankers of the United States and Canada. The afternoon meeting was purely informal—a sort of "glad to meet you, good day" affair, and was not in the nature of a conference. But after it was over it was stated:

**Expect Successful Visit.**  
"The bankers are to arrange a plan and suggest a way in which the credit can be established. The banks, trust companies and insurance companies and others who have money to invest are to be notified of the plan and invited to participate in the loan."

The length of the commission's stay in this country is at present a matter of conjecture. No definite program has been arranged. The members will consult with the big banking houses of the country during the next few weeks. From one high in authority the following statement was obtained this afternoon:

"The estimated figures published are not too high and the mission of the commission will undoubtedly be a success."

Heading the commission is the Right Hon. Baron Reading, lord chief justice of England. Associated with him are Edward Atkinson Holden, managing director of the London City and Midland Bank; Sir H. Babbington Smith, K. C. B., director of the Bank of Turkey in London; Basil P. Blackett, F. R., representing the British Treasury; Octave Homberg, of the French foreign office, and Ernest Hallet, regent of the Bank of France.

Sir Ernest Cassell, close friend of the late King Edward VII, also arrived on the Lapland, and although not a member of the commission will take part in the conference.

For the first time in the history of Canada the dominion is to be consulted in the floating of a foreign credit loan, and William T. White, the Canadian minister of finance, with Sir Robert Laird Borden, premier of Canada, joined the commission in this city today. This step is believed to have been advised by

the English foreign office to weld a closer relation between the mother country and the overseas dominion.

## Canada Represented.

Published reports that the commission would act for Russia as well as Great Britain was refused confirmation by Basil P. Blackett, secretary of the commission. But it is understood that negotiations looking toward this end are under way in London and that the result will be cable to the commission here. Shortly before 1 o'clock Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British Ambassador, joined the commissioners at a luncheon that lasted until 2 o'clock. Then Sir Cecil left for Washington.

Among the financial insurance and representative men attending the conference today were Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada; W. T. White, Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Bank; George F. Baker, of the Morgan firm; E. T. Stotesbury, of Drexel and Company, Philadelphia; Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank; William A. Nash, chairman of the board of the Corn Exchange Bank; Forest F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Insurance Company; Charles A. Sabers, president of the Guaranty Trust Company; Alexander Hemphill, chairman of the board of the Guarantee Trust Company; Henry P. Davidson, of the Morgan firm; Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France; Alvin W. Kreh, president of the Equitable Trust Company; John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Francis L. Hine, president of the First National Bank.

Also D. A. Thomas, "the Welsh coal king," and Lloyd George's agent in America for war munitions; A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank; August Belmont, James B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank of Chicago; F. S. Smithers, of F. S. Smithers & Company; Lewis L. Clarke, Lewis Cass Leydard, legal associate of Morgan and Company; Samuel M. Roberts, vice president of the National City Bank; Bird S. Coler, of W. Coler and Company; George Peabody, president Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Col. Henry Lee Higginson, of Boston, were present.

## WOMAN GIVES CLEW TO KNOWLES MURDER

Had Promised to Marry Her After Break with Another, She Declares.

Providence, Sept. 10.—From information obtained today from a woman, who declares that she was virtually engaged to marry Judge Willis S. Knowles, murdered last Monday morning near his home in North Scituate, R. I., the police have woven a net of circumstances that is expected to result in the arrest, within the next few days of two men and a woman.

The woman informant said that Judge Knowles told her that he would marry her just as soon as he could honorably break with another woman, who was seeking a divorce from her husband. This second woman, according to the informant, of the police was, the judge said, going to marry a wealthy Boston lawyer as soon as divorced.

## Another O. Henry Masterpiece "Supply and Demand" Complete in Next Sunday's Herald

O. Henry, the recognized peer of all short-story writers, wrote many gripping true to nature stories of the comedies and tragedies of everyday life, but none better than this masterpiece which you will find complete in the four-color magazine section of next Sunday's Herald.

## Also the Starting of a Weekly Series By James Morgan About Uncle Sam's Fellow Neutral Nations "An Island of Peace Entirely Surrounded by War."

You will want to read why the most democratic nation in the world—Switzerland—did not share Belgium's fate—exclusively in next Sunday's Herald. And you can be depended upon not to miss another one thereafter.

There is no one who knows his subject better or whose writings have been so closely followed through this entire war as James Morgan, whom you all met first in the Washington Herald through his "In the Path of Napoleon, One Hundred Years After His Downfall" series.

Then there is another "Cleck of Scotland Yard" story; still another Emma McChesney story; a page of the newest scientific discoveries; M. Quad's page of "Sense and Nonsense"; a page of Fall Fashions; the Wide-awake page for boys and girls, together with other pages of fact and fiction.

—And we have only told you of one section of next Sunday's Herald. There are four others, including the newest news section of any Washington newspaper.

Place Your Order Early  
For Tomorrow's Sunday Herald

## NEW PERIL SEEN IN ARABIC CASE

Latest German Note Revives Fear that Sinking Was "Unfriendly Act."

## HIGH OFFICIALS AMAZED

Fail to Reconcile Communication with Assurances Made by Berlin.

The sinking of the Arabic by a German submarine looms up again as an incident which still may be denounced by this government as a "deliberately unfriendly act."

This possibility has caused a revival of the suggestion that diplomatic relations with Germany may have to be broken off. The State Department has yet no official information that Germany is about to send a second note of explanation on the incident.

The reply of Germany on the Arabic was received with amazement and intense dissatisfaction by the highest officials of the government. It was studied closely by State Department officials, and the President himself considered it for several hours. It was ascertained that the official text differed very slightly from the text as published in the newspapers.

**Mistake by Germany.**  
The general comment is that Germany has made a very serious mistake by offering an explanation which can scarcely be accepted. Officials were not slow to point that all accounts, except those from German sources, stated that the German submarine was not seen at all, and therefore the inference was strong against the story that the Arabic changed her course for the purpose of ramming the submarine.

At the State Department it was admitted that Germany's note is hardly clear. Officials were unable to reconcile the defense offered with the recent assurances to Secretary of State Lansing that Germany would give full satisfaction to the United States if it were proved that a German submarine sank the Arabic. Instead, Germany has set up the defense that the Arabic attempted to ram the submarine and has indicated that the commander evidently had no proof of that theory except his own conviction that such was the intention of the liner.

The one thing which State Department officials understood in the German note is that this government is requested to submit to The Hague for arbitration the question whether Germany is liable for indemnity for the loss of American lives on the Arabic.

**Will Gather Information.**  
The United States will gather all the information possible from the survivors of the Arabic and from the British official record. It will also obtain everything possible from German sources.

It was Ambassador von Bernstorff's belief that the note which he understood to have been decided on in Berlin would practically end the controversy between the two governments. It was for that reason that, as soon as he received instructions stating explicitly the limitation on submarine commanders with regard to passenger ships, he rushed to the State Department and communicated this to Secretary Lansing.

Many reasons are found for not believing that the German commander was justified in torpedoing the Arabic on the assumption that she intended to ram him. The chief of these is that every one on the Arabic has declared that no submarine was seen either before or after the vessel was torpedoed. Officials here are satisfied that a study of various accounts will show the circumstances so clearly as to make it possible to determine whether or not there was ground for assuming that the Arabic intended to ram the submarine. Another point called to attention is that the Arabic was struck near the stern, which would not have been likely, it is declared, if she were running bow on the submarine.

The question as to fact in this case is regarded as revealing the fundamental basis of the difference between the American and German view of the entire submarine question. It is regarded here as the most discouraging aspect of the whole situation. This is the fact that the German view finds it easy to justify the commander of the submarine in torpedoing the Arabic before she had even manifested a hostile intent, and while the submarine was safely submerged. As long as this view prevails in Germany, and is not only accepted but put forward by the government, it is declared that there is but little real hope of the two governments reaching a thorough understanding.

**Appeal by U. S. Due Soon.**  
It was stated at the Department of Justice yesterday that the government's appeal in the United States Steel Corporation case would be filed within the next thirty days, the time limit for this action.

**Say American Peddled "Dope."**  
Paris, Sept. 10.—Harry Thomas, an American, who claims to be the son of a retired United States major general, was released on bail today, pending his trial on a charge of trading in illicit drugs.

John Theodore today, continuing his story in "INCREDIBLE DUMBA"—Ad.

## ACTION AGAINST FOUR AUSTRIAN AGENTS MAY FOLLOW DUMBA CASE

Capt. von Papen, Consul General von Nuber, New York Editor and James F. J. Archibald Reported to Be Implicated.

## SITUATION GROWS IN GRAVITY

Better Understanding Between Washington and Germany Expected—Request for Penfield's Recall Would Be Construed as Desire to Break Off Friendly Relations.

New York, Sept. 10.—Ambassador Dumba told friends today he did not expect his government would replace him with another official of full ambassadorial rank. He expects the appointment of one of his staff to act as charge d'affaires until the end of the war. It was accordingly reported that Baron Erich Zwiadinek von Sudenhorst, counselor, will become head of the embassy.

Dr. Dumba was also quoted as saying he did not believe Washington's request for his recall would disturb the friendly relations between his government and the United States. Although Austria-Hungary may support his position in spirit it does not desire to voice it in official language.

The consensus of opinion in official circles tonight is that the request by this government for the recall of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, will be followed by action against the following persons:

Capt. Franz von Papen, of the German army, and military attaché of the German embassy.

The Austrian consul general at New York, Von Nuber.

The editor of the Hungarian newspaper Szabadag, a New York publication, who prepared a memorandum for Dr. Dumba on a plan for inciting strikes in certain American factories.

James F. J. Archibald, the bearer of the incriminating correspondence. The case of Dr. Dumba, therefore, appears to have developed into the most sensational incident of its kind in American diplomatic history.

The growing opinion is that the United States will be forced to ask Germany to recall Capt. von Papen, for two reasons: That he has been shown by the intercepted letter from Dr. Dumba to the Austrian foreign office to have been equally interested in the plan to cause disturbances in American munitions factories; and that in a letter he wrote to his wife, he referred slurringly to this government. It is understood Capt. von Papen spoke of a statement he had prepared as something which "Washington officialdom would swallow."

The State Department regards the case of Capt. von Papen as the most important of the four. Late last night the highest officials said they would not assume the correctness of the newspaper reports concerning the contents of Capt. von Papen's letters. They took the same ground with reference to Ambassador Dumba. His case was cleared up by a

personal explanation to the Secretary of State, and it is extremely likely that a similar course will be pursued with reference to Capt. von Papen's letters. Should these letters of the military attaché show that he criticized American officials and the American people, it is more than likely that the Secretary of State will ask for his immediate recall.

**SEE JUSTIFICATION FOR VON PAPPEN'S RECALL.**  
In any event the department has Dr. Dumba's own letter to show the interest of Capt. von Papen in the plan of crippling the manufacture of munitions of war. Dr. Dumba wrote that in the opinion of the German military attaché the plan was of great importance, "and amply outweighs the relatively small sacrifice of money." By many officials it is held that this alone would be justification for a request for Capt. von Papen's recall.

Consul Gen. Von Nuber also is implicated by Dr. Dumba's letter. Dr. Dumba wrote:

"Yesterday evening Consul Gen. Von Nuber received the enclosed press memoranda from the chief editor of the local influential newspaper Szabadag, after a previous conversation with me and in pursuance of his oral proposals with reference to the preparation of disturbances in the Bethlehem Schwab's steel and munitions factories—as well as in the Middle West."

The general opinion is that if this government takes action against Von Nuber, it will be by cancellation of his exequatur. As he is not a diplomatic agent, it might, instead, connect him by indictment with the conspiracy to which it referred in its note to Austria asking for the recall of Dr. Dumba. There have been occasions in the past where the United States cancelled the exequaturs of consuls of other governments. One incident occurred in 1855, when this government handed the British minister, Mr. Crampton, his passports, and cancelled the exequaturs of three British consuls in this country for recruiting for the Crimean war.

**OFFICIALS HOPE FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING.**  
Officials here are now disposed to believe that the action taken by the United States in the Dumba case may tend to bring about a better understanding between Washington and Germany on all the issues in controversy between the two governments. Certainly, officials argue, Germany must now be convinced that this government will not in the future countenance activities by her agents calculated to stir up trouble in the United States.

It was recalled yesterday that up to the time of the sinking of the Arabic the prospect for an adjustment of the submarine issue seemed to be remote. Following the Arabic incident officials broadly intimated that a severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries might be the result. It was then that the German Ambassador gave notice that the submarine policy had been changed in consonance with the principles asserted in the various American notes. While the response in the case of the Arabic is disappointing to this government, the firmness exhibited by the President in requesting

the recall of Ambassador Dumba may, in the opinion of officials, persuade Germany to make a more satisfactory reply to the main issue involved. At first the authorities feared that Dr. Dumba's enforced withdrawal might complicate the German situation. Officials appear to entertain a contrary view.

It is considered probable that the Vienna government will express its views on the issue raised by the United States request for Dr. Dumba's recall. For the United States to assign its reasons for wishing the withdrawal of Dr. Dumba was practically to invite the Austro-Hungarian government to place itself on record as disagreeing to the question at issue, though agreeing to take the action desired with regard to its representative. As the issue really is that of the manufacture of war munitions in this country for the allies, against which Austria-Hungary has protested in a note considered rather objectionable here, it is thought more than likely that it will take advantage of the occasion to express once more its disapproval of the traffic which the United States has upheld.

**VIENNA MAY DISMISS AMERICAN ENVOY.**  
Should the Vienna government have asked for, or should he be summarily dismissed, in retaliation, the United States will acquiesce, but will take the act as proof positive that Austria-Hungary no longer wishes to preserve friendly relations with the United States. No one here believes that such is the case. On the contrary, attention is called to the fact that Austria-Hungary is not even a free agent in the situation; that her friends and her enemies also are chosen for her in Berlin during the present situation. It is pointed out that Germany has obviously been endeavoring in recent weeks to avert the break with the United States with which it was threatened after the Arabic incident, and it is not believed in official quarters that Berlin would counsel its ally to do anything to jeopardize further the good will of this country.